WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

The Intelligencex.

BLAINS'S reception in Pittsburgh was

stirring enough to bring out that "same

A FAMILY in Saco, Maine, drank cider out of a cask that had formerly contained embaining fluid. It seems almost unnecessary to add that they were poisoned,

WHEN the London Times presumes to tankle Blaine on the tariff it should remember that it is toying with a gun that is loaded with slugs of death to free trade.

Barrish gold is pouring in to assist Heary George in his canvass for the mayorality of New York city. Mr. George nced free trade, and this i why the English shekels flow this way.

JUDGE BRANNON pleads the statute of Judge will also find that there is a limitation to the patience of the people. They are growing languid over that "same old

The gorgeous luxury of the Orient ha no attractions for Sunset Cox when a congressional nomination is handed him on a salver. It is now expected that he will hull some of his old chestnuts in the next

Is Senator Kenna meant anything by his reference to the idle salt works in the Kanawha valley, he meant that the Repatelean tariff had prevented their sucsafal operation. The Senator knows this is not a fair statement. More and batter, the public knows it is not a fair statement. The genial Senator is fond of his joker, and doubtless this is one of

will find no trouble in making up his mind to vote for General Goff.

Taz other day a snake escaped from its ne museum and the dispatches related a very picturesque story tes of valuable time. Now an elephant is led into a saloon and the advertising dodge is played on the unsuspecting press agent. These occurrences should naturally come under the head of paid matter at so much a line. They are

Ma. Kenna's references to the case of Daniel McSweeney get all their weight from the fact that many people have forgitten that McSweeney went back to Ireland and accepted a place in the Queen's Constabulary, and it was after

in the chair, for consideration of propose ter some time spent therein the committee

rose.
The Grand Lodge then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, resulted in the election of the following:

Grand Chancellor—J. H. Moore, of

The hour of 4 p. m. having arrived, the Grand Lodge went into secret session, and the secret work was exemplified by the Supreme Representatives. The Grand Lodge took a recess from 5:30 to 7 p. m. The town of Wellshurig was selected as the place for holding the next session of the Grand Lodge, and the time the second Tuesday in October, 1887. The present session will probably close about 11 o'clock this evening.

CHICAGO WINS

ship-A Hot Contest. Chicago, Oct. 20.—The third game in the contest for the world's championship was played this afternoon before an audience of 6,000, The game was hard fought from first to last, but the Chicagos played with even more than their wonted vigor. Clarkson's work in the box was excellent while Caruthers was not so hard to hit as on yesterday.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Philadelphia, Pa., was cured of rheumatism in the ankle by St. Jacots Oil.

Pittsburgh's Ovation to the American Statesman.

A Tremendous Outpouring of the Peo ple to Greet Him.

A Comprehensive Speech on the Living Questions of the Day.

The Daugers that are Menacing the Industries of our Country.

The Tariff the Most Important Issue Presented to the People.

The Labor Question in the Southern States-Competition.



PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20 .- While Mr. Blaine was quietly sleeping at his hotel the people tial parts of the debate between about the Monongahela House. Before July: Brannon and General Goff, he could dress himself they had overrun at Weston, appears in this issue, the house in search of the hero of the lt is an impartial record and he who runs day. If he had been President for life he may read and judge for himself who had could not have been more gought. If he If the thoughtful reader had been the lowliest citizen in the frees his mind of partisan cobwebs, he land could not have been more easily approached. There were no distinctions Everybody was well received, black and white, the handsomely dressed city man, the plainly clad farmer, the laborer in his working clothes. They were all equal when they came before the great leader, and he was as equal as the plainest of them.

When the Washington county brathren came to the fronthe told them off with that marvelous memory for names and faces which is always accepted as a compliment. This he kept up all day, As the procession wented its way to Exposition Park the people cheered him by name and he responded by raising his bat, which left him bare-headed a good oart of the time, When he recognized a familiar face in the crowd he gave an extra bow, or a semi-military toes of the hand, and a smile of "howdy do, old fellow," and the old fellow seemed as pleased as a boy with a new bear-shooter.

this that he was arrested there. He placed himself beyond the pale of American citizenship, if he ever was naturalized, which is in doubt, when he accepted office under the Queen of Great Britain. The attempt of Democratic speakors to make capital out of this case two years ago fell flat—just as any attempt to do so now must fall.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Election of Grand Lodge Officers at Martinsburg Vesterday.

Special Dispota to the Intiligence.

Alartinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 20.—The Grand Lodge, K. of P. re-assambled this Grand Lodge, K. of P. re-assambled this case in the computer of the condition of the parade was to say to the world that Pittsburgh was doin the forement of the condition of Alarmssonia, W. Va., Oct. 20.—The Garand Lodge K. of P. re-assembled this morning at nine o'clock. The same lodges were represented as on yesterday. The first business was the admission of duly guished statesman will be identified by consider the color of the color

Committee, is another man who came nto Wheeling through that pipe line President Flinn of the gas company would have answered to his name when the roll was called if he hadn't been down in Bel-laire testing Ohio justice.

Grand Chancellor—J. H. Moore, of Wheeling.
Grand Vice Chancellor—W. C. Shive, of Pawpaw.
Grand Prelate, J. W. Mather, of Parkserburg.
Grand Master of Exchequer—J. F.
Smith of Middaway.

Grand Master of Exchequer—J. F. ersburg.

Grand Master of Exchequer—J. F.
Smith, of Middleway.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—J.
Rafus Smith, of Berkeley Springs.
Grand Master at Arms—F. H. Smith, of New Cumberland.
Grand Inner Guard—E. A. Frost, of Wellaburg.
Grand Inner Guard—J. F. Staub, of Martinsburg.
The above-named officers were duly installed by the Past Grand Chancellor.
The Grand Lodge extended a voto of thanks to the B. & O. railroad company and citizens of Martinsburg for courtesies extended.
The hour of 4 p. m. having arrived, the Grand Lodge went into secret session, and the scret work was exemplified by the Supreme Representatives. The Grand Lodge went into secret session, and the scret work was exemplified by the Supreme Representatives. The Grand Lodge took a recess from 5:30 to 7 p. m.
The town of Wellsburg was selected as the place for holding the next session of the first Lodge and the light that makes as a see him.

HIS GREAT SPRECH.

HIS GREAT SPEECH.

But there was crowd enough, and the speech has gone to the world—by this time is, doubtless, in the London Times office producing the usual Blaineophobic spasm. I have heard Mr. Blaine make speeches in Congress and out of it, in the House, in the Senate and on the stump. I have heard him make more polished speeches, speeches of more beauty and of more fire; I have never heard Mr. Blaine make, or pard of his making, a more effective speech than his of to-day. Two ideas run through it, gud there is a close connection between them. These ideas he stamped upon the minds of the people and then hampered them in. His points were simple and could be sasily understood; his language clear-cut; his argument logical; his illustrations apt and cumulative, and by the time he was through the fabricot his argument was a spill as the grantle of his adopted State. colid as the granite of his adopted State

note that 'Thris. McGee, the chairman of the meeting, is the dashing young chief who two years ago mate a fight to the death against Blaine in Arthur's behalf, at went to Chicago as an Arthur's behalf, and went to Chicago as an Arthur's leigate. To-day he introduced Mr. Blaine as "first in the hearts of Republicans," and this is his ticket for 1888. Now you begin to see what a love feast we had here to-day, I wanted to tell all about it, but this must be reserved for another installment; for I desire the whole of Blaine's speech to be crowded in somehow, and I more than half suspect the news-editor of being a Cleveland man. For the present let this cover all omissions: It was a great day for the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and your Marse Jeens was the flaure that overtopped everything and everybody.

C. B. H.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

A Masterly Exposition of the Alims of the Republican Party.

When Mr. Blaine was introduced the crowd numbered over 10,000. It was nearly five minutes before Mr. Blaine could make himself heard. For a few long the statement and price of the broadland on the crowd numbered over 10,000. It was nearly five minutes before Mr. Blaine could make himself heard. For a few loans and the statement and the boundaries of the town of the boundaries of the tow

nearly five minutes before Mr. Blaine could make himself heard. For a few noments he was regarded with curiosity, out as his voice strengthened, and the

thread of his speech was taken up, he was listened to with great attention.

After order being restored, Mr. Blaine said: "A crisis in the tariff system of the United States is rapidly approaching. For a long series of years, ever since the close of the war, we have had a vast debt to be paid. However large the national revenue its surplus since the close of the war, we have had a vast debt to be paid. However harge the national revenue its surplus could always be profitably applied to the liquidation of our national obligations. We have discharged that debt so rapidly that there remains now but little more than two hundred millions of dollars of it; that can be paid within this century, and all of that falls due within four years from this date. Its maturity thus rapidly approaching may be said to be even now large the matonal revenue is surplus could always be profitably applied to the liquidation of our national obligations. We have discharged that debt so rapidly that there remains now but little more than two hundred millions of dellars of it; that can be paid within this ceatury, and all of that falls due within four years from this date. Its maturity thus rapidly approaching may be said to be even now impending so that the matter is one that must be taken into consideration at once; because the remaining seven hundred millions or eight hundred million dollars, go over to the twentieth century.

When Secretary Sherman, the most accomplished and able Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton (Cheers) performed the marvelous feat of tunding a large proportion of the public debt in United States four per cents, his success was acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic as unparalled in innancial administration. But under the wise administration.

nancial administration. But under the rnment by the Republican party the redit of the nation has increased to credit of the nation has increased to rapidly that the United States bonds, which were at par but seven years ago, now command nearly \$1,30, and the holders will not relinquish them to the Treasury at less than that rate. THE TABIFF.

It may therefore be assumed as a cortainty that their payment is postponed until the next century, and that all outside of the present exigencies as they fall outside of the present nower of the legislation of this nation. [Applause.] when with these forces you shall have diminished, the total volume of the obligations of the country to the amount of \$200,000,000, country to the amount of \$200,000,000, now almost due, what are you going to do with the surpulus which flows as maily into your Treasury? What disposition are you going to make of the large amount which each year you have been seen account of the surpulus to the payment of the unitional dob? The free trader replies "dot rid of your surplus by striking down the protective tarille. Lower the duty on many articles; put a large number of articles on the free list, reduce your revenues in that way." The Protectionist answers: "Let us so reduce our revenue that with a wise discrimination the American laborer, in his daily earnings may by that with a wise discrimination the American laborer, in his daily earnings may be protected by the national law, and keep that in view as a primal object. [Cheers.] This is the question that impends for your decision, and after patient consideration of the probable consequences to result from that decision, I venture the assertion that there has not been since the tion that there has not been since the national election of 1860, a financial crisis so urgent an depressing as the one which will be upon the American people within

will be upon the American people within the next two years.

Desn Swift told the ministers of Queen Annethat they could double the duty and halve the revenue, or they could halve the duty and double the revenue. We may then fire, increase the revenue while decreasing the duties, or we may decrease the revenues, while increasing

THE MAIN QUESTION

The main question therefore is whether i tion, and thus so wisely dis-criminate that with a new tariff, adapted to \$100,000,000 less revenue you will still gain all the protection needed. I say to you, gentlemen, that at only two periods in our history, namely: the berinning of the federal government and the outbreak of the civil war, has the flpancial sbility of American statemen been confronted by a problem of the mag-nitude of the one to which I have invited

your attention.

Never, therefore, was there a time when

called upon to gird about their loins for a great battle on that question. It is impending within two years and will be settled favorably or adversely in that time. I cannot now go into details on the tariff as to the manner in which it should be regulated, but I can say this, that unless it is so adjusted as to continue the doctrinejof protection you, gontlemen, will see hard times in this nountry. And that is what I came here to say. For advancing these same views alince leaving home, and in the city of Philadelphia, I have been complimented by the notice of the London Times which tells me from soress the water, that the views which I hold have been negatived by the pople of the United States and

tells me from soress the water, that the views which I hold have been negatived by the people of the United States and that we are traveling toward free trade and away from protection, from the dark days of our policy, toward the snlightened policy of England." [Derisive merriment.]

In the same paper in which I read the cablegrams I have just quoted, in the game column and immediately following this merning? dispatches, comes another from London which says that the poor have risen in a riot against the Lordon Amyor having a splendiddinner while the workmen of London are starving in their hovels (Hear! Hear! and approbation). I give you those two telegrams together as forming a better argument than any I could make on the Question, and I send back a greeting to the London Times that I stand this moment before countless thousands of free American workingmon who have good wages and happy homes, with prosperity beined them and teleore them. [Tremendous cheering.]

teriorating, because wedo not emand with the man foreble as I can, and foreble as I can.

I deny that the lippublican party in its I deny that I

railroad between Philadelphia and Pittburgh—not counting a ten of that which came from beyond the boundaries of the State, but the actual traffic within the State limits, hauled on the great artery of trade in your State—was 22,500,000 tens. [Cheers] So that even on a single line of railway within the limits of your State, the aggregate of merchandise taken up and delivered, was practically equal in tonnage to the whole of our foreign trade, export and import, I have never yet been able to ascertain.

I have never yet been able to ascertain

final, our total foreign trade of last year, exports and imports is eatimated at \$1,100,000,000. I repeat that it is that domestic trade of ours which all the nations of Europe want to get a share of. They practically say to you Pittaburghers, "you need not bother yourselves in expending so much perspiration and natural gas in making steel and iron; we will send it over to you, and we will undersell you a little if you will give us the chance, [Laughter] and if you will just let us make that exchange we will transfer our steel to you; and probably we will transfer a good deal of our misery with it." [Applause] Farbe it for me to exult over the misfortunes of the reverses of human beings I wish that the laborers of Eagland were presperous. I wish there was not a man in England in want of bread, but there are many there in rags and hungry, and I do

nany there in regs and hungry, and I do not know of any obligation upon me, if I have a voice in legislation to try to help them by putting the laboring people of this country in their condition. [Great

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

Interest the condition. Green continues are consistent.

There is another question a spin which is a few days. He recommends that is not collainness by kept. The balances is the control of the dynamic cart is not ying general, in this condition, the control of the product of the control of the product of the control of

the rates upon articles from the du-ties on which you gain no protec, against was the absolute unwillingness on the part of the duminant white race of the tion, and thus so wisely dis-South to allow the colored laborers of that South to allow the colored laborers of that region to have any benefit from Knights of Labor organisations or from any other organisations that could protect them in their right to be paid the wages which they earned. By-a strange coincidence, I received this very morning a letter from the South on that subject. My correspondent give me an piled, now admits, when concealment is appalling picture of the South, and in one portion of his letter said: "But after all, we are ahead of you in the North, in we."

> Now, gentlemen, I do not hold out to you the lightest belief on my part that the Republicans have any prospect of carrying a Southern State. The white men have the political power of that country in their grip. At the first they said they would not let a negre come to Congress as soon as they got the power to stop him. Well, the negroes stepped saide. Then they said they would not let a carpet-bagger come to Congress. Well, the carpet-bagger eloped. [Laughter.] ALL AVENUES CLOSED.

ALL AVENUES CLOSED.

Now they say that they will not let any native white man come to the front, if the colored men vote for him. [Laughter.] That closes up the avenues pretty lightly. That would speedily sottle the question. They have 35 ropressntatives in Congress from the 11 States that were in the Rebellion, with the exception of, I believe, one in Virginia from a white constituency, and one in Tennessees, they have taken in and one in Tennessee, they have taken in the whole of them although in several of those States, three at least, the colored race are in a majority. Let me several of those States, three at least, the colored race are in a majority. Let me correct another thing, even if 1 be repeating what I have said elsewhere. I refer to it, because I regard it as of primer importance to correct a popular misconception on the part of the vast number of young men whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in Pennsylvania. I am not imputing ignorance to them but merely mean that they have been born and have grown up since the events to which I am grows up since the events to which I am them. [Tremendous cheering.]

Our rosseign Trands.

We are constantly encountering in this discussion the argument of the free trader, that we should increase our foreign trade; that the United States it deteriorating, because wedo not enlarge the area and increase the value of our foreign and increase the value of our foreign and foreign as fear, and foreign as fear.

had a grip on his audience which he could have held for hours. But his speech was comparatively short. He seemed as fresh at the end as he was at the beginning, though, he has talked clear across the State.

Beaver caught the crowd, too, but Blaine was the great attraction. You will

HOW THEY WORKED IT

THOSE ALLLEGED "BALANCES"

Hauled Over the Conis-The Dishonest Tricks of the Democratic National Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20 .- The fol-

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 20 .- MY DEAR SIE:-I did not expect so soon to recur to the register's list of alleged "balances" due the United States, now known as executive document No. 363.

These are the "balances" which were ransmuted by the creative genius of the Pamocratic sational campaign committee into "defalcations," and were joyonaly welcomed by the Democrate of Long lainnd as conclusive proof of Republican turpitude in administration.

My letter to you of Sept. 27 showed that these alleged "balances" were not "defalcations," out were in the main unsettled accounts against which there were not

cations," out were in the main unsettled accounts against which there were unadjusted offsets; that they were, therefore, "apparent" and not real "balances;" that if not more valuable than the recently adjusted "debt" of the United States depositary at Bultimore, settled by Mr. Secretary Manning, they were worth about 11 cents in the dollar; and that the entire sum of the "balances" claimed since 1801 —\$1,803.476.88—was, therefore, worth in cash about \$101,103. and this upon a business of nearly \$37,000.000.

cash about \$161,168, and this upon a bus-iness of nearly \$37,000,000.

On this showing these "balances" were described as practically "bogus." These figures of the register, although authenti-cated by the Acting Secretary of the Tressury, were spoken of as "balloon fig-ures," and this whole businees of alleged. "defalcations" was tarily characterized as a "magnificent humbug."

No one concerned its preparing, print-ing or circulating this extraordinary dec-

No one concerned to preparing, printing or circulating this extraordinary document has disputed a single statement of fact or a single deduction made in the letter of September 27, or has denied the sufficiency of the proof brought, that the sist a published was both a falsehood and a frauch. But I am now able to state that, after duly pondering these proofs, the register has determined to admit in his forthcoming report, to be printed next December, substantially all which has been charged against the list, and to lay the blame of it on the imperfect manner in which he has kept his books. I quote this suggestive paragraph from the Etching Star, of this city, of October 16, a paper friendly to the administration; REGISTER ROSECRANS' REPORT.

Regist r Rosegraus' report will be ready in a few days. He recommends that a book of balances be kept. The balances

portion of his letter said: "But after all, we are ahead of you in the North, in respect to labor, for in a great many paris of the South we have established the eighthour rule for the colored men—eighthours in the foreneon and eight hours in the foreneon and eight hours in the foreneon and eight hours in the sterneon." [Universal and long continued merriment.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not hold out to who are now admitted not to be debtors. Thousands of innocent men, unjustly the states who are now admitted not to be debtors. Thousands of innocent men, unjustly branded as "defaulters," and falsely certified in unalterable official print as having the government's money in their purses, are, in point of fact and by the government's tardy and inforced confession, neither debtors nor defaulters, and have not at any time been either. So unscrupulously have the register's office and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury wielded their power to harass and defaulters, was married to Miss Ada Drake, formerly of this city. The wedding was a quiet but

fame.
To call such an act an atrocity is to use To call such an act an arroity is to use language of tenderness when compared with what it deserves. In what motive had this absented act its origin? Did it come from ignorance? Let us pity the country if its administration has enthroned stupidity. Did it come from malice working through concealment? Let us pity the administration if it lacks in its dealings with the recoils the elemental

LITTLETON, W. VA., Oct. 19.-A Demo-cratic meeting was held here at which only a meagre audience attended. The first address was delivered by Mr. Hag-gerty, of .Fairmont, who labored about half an hour to convince his hearers that Cleveland was not a "veto" President. and that he had signed more private pen sion bills than all the Presidents who had preceded him. He also advanced the The Democratic Candidate Labors Over astute idea that the reason why the Re publican leaders wished to elect James H. Furbee was that they could use him for a tool and get him to vote for a Re-publican Senator. As for Watson, he had the advantages of being born on s had the advantages of being born on a farm, and having engaged in coal industries, and was a manly man. But he forget to tell how much time and money he spent in lobbying in the Legislature against the Miner's Safety bill. At the end of Mr. Haggerty's address, strange to say, there were forty-six men and boys left, one-halfago whom were Republicans. Mr. A. F. Haymond then addressed the audience, opening his remarks by stating that the Democratic party had increased the wealth and promoted the welfare of the whole country 40 per cent more in the same time than Republican administrations had. And that the Republican tariff laws remained on the statute books

tions had, And that the Republican tariff laws remained on the statute books as they were during the war—unchanged in a single letter. That the Walker tariff of 1846 gave more protection to wool than all the Republican tariff laws. He said that the country was having a boom because of Democratic reform, and in the next breath, said that the cause of depression and hard times was that unrepealed laws passed by Republicans prepealed laws passed by Republicans pre-vented the Democratic administration vented the Democratic administration from being of any use to the country. He said that all the reason there was for nominating Golf was that Golf had a barrel. He then gave a dissertation on the evil of barrels and boodle; said the Republicans had men loaded with untold quantities of boodle to buy Democrats with; quoted the downfall of Rome; gave a history of Greece, but said nothing about with quoted the downtail of Kome; gave a history of Greece, but said nothing about standard oil grease, and wound up with a pathetic appeal to every one within the sound of his voice, 20 all told,—half Republicans and one-fourth childron,—to vote the Democratic ticket. There was excellent behavior throughout, except one instance, a man asked the speaker how wheat came to raise to 60 cents per how wheat came to raise to 60 cents per bushel, and in explanation the speaker said England was producing her own wheat in India and did not need ours. When the meeting closed there were just

21 to diamiss. Three Men Blown to Death

New York, Oct. 20.-John Shahill, s

"ONLY A MASS OF PIGURES.

This ex. doc. 363 is now confessed to be a mass of figures without verity. It was night and was taken to Hopkinsville and ailed. The mounted men who pursued McElroy and the officers having him in charge from Henderson would have over-taken and hung him but for an accident to the vehicle in which McElroy rode. While it was undergoing repairs the mob took a wrong road and the officers escaped with their prisoner.

Fishermen Lost. Fishermen Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Oct. 20. — Since
September 1, 1885, twenty-six vessels belonging to the Gloucester district fleet,
aggregating 1,761,000 lons, valued at \$164,000 and insured for \$118,460, have been lost. The lives of 104 men have been lost, leaving twenty-two widows and fifty fatherless children.

The wedding was a quiet very happy one. It took at noon at the home of the bride.

IN THE JOINT DEBATE AT WESTON.

Stenographic Report of the Speeches on Both Sides.

Goff's Joint Discussion With Judge

the Tariff Issue. and Reiterates the Original Views Ad-

vanced Elsewhere. Manly and Elequent Remarks of the

Gallaut Goff. Whose Friends Demonstrate his Greater

Popularity In Judge Brannon's own Ballwick of Lewis.

A Discussion Which can but Result i Good for Goff.

A Democrat of this city who happened to be present at the joint debate between Gen. Goff and Judge Brannon at Weston last Monday remarked vesterday that if the temper of the meeting was a fair indication of the feeling in the county, Judge Brannon would be beaten at his home by a large majority. This view will be accepted as correct by any fair-minded reader who peruses the following faithful

ng its President. Did I not? [Voice, "You did."]

DEMOCRATIC GOOD TIMES.

morn till late at night, in order that they may live. I want to know if you men have been receiving continued employment and fair wages sincs this change took place. [Cheering and cries of "No."] Then there is another matter took place. [Cheering and cries of "No."] Then there is another matter that makes hard times. I told you two years ago, that if the Democrats relected a Democratic Congress, they would land, they tell you. Why, don't you remember what Judge Brannon and his Irlends, the gentlemen who advocated the cause of Cleveland, told you two years ago? That if the Democratic party successful to the House favoring a reduction of bill to the House favoring a reduction of the tariff. And I told you the consenember what Judge Branon and his friends, the gentlemen who advocated the cause of Cleveland, told you two years ago? That if the Democratic party succeeded, money would be plenty in your midst; that the currency would circulate everywhere.

A PHSTURBANCE.

ance raised between the adherents of both parties on the platform. Result: One man struck, one dragged off the platform,

To call such an act an atrocity is to use language of tenderness when compared with what it deserves. In what motive had this shameful act teachers, the part of t

you, too."] And Judge Brannon responded as he always does; he always has his

reasons.

THE SURPLUS OF '84,

He told me at Glenville, that the V.c.;

President was very much mistaken when he made that declaration. An old geriteman in the audience remarked that it seemed to him they ought to have known that two years ago. It seems to me, that when I made that explanation two years ago, that I did in your county, and in your pleasant city, that I should not have been contradicted; as now the declaration is made that I then was right. That money was not in the treasury; but a considerable sum was in the treasury. While there was money in the treasury, while there was money in the treasury, while there was money in the treasury and previous to that time, the Republican administration had been paying out day by day and month after month, millions of dollars, on an average \$130,000,000 a year. It went into the channels of trade. It came into your own midst; it circulated in Lewis. It made times easy. And, men of Lawis, you know you had better times under the isst administration than you have under this. [Ories of "yes"] You had two dollars then to one now. You got better prices then than now. Now, this, gentlemen, is one of the first reasons for the hard times: After President Oleveland was elected, and for the first eleven months of his administration, he cessed to pay out a dollar of and for the first eleven months of his administration, he ceased to pay out the surplus. He ceased to pay out a dollar of money on the reduction of the national debt. Times became hard. Money became close. Prices fell. Labor found no employment. And the wolf of hard times was tapping, tapping, roughly tapping at your cabin doors. [Cries of "That's so."] How long did that thing continue?

AN ORDER REQUIRED.

Why, gentlemen, after the Congress of the United States met in D. cember, still this state of affairs existed. The Democratic party in Congress held a caucus. They said to themselves—Mr. Carliele, the Speaker, Mr. Morrisou, the chairman of the Corumittee of Ways and Means, among the number—they said, "This President over at the White House is not doing what he promised the people. He is not paying out the money, as we said in Chicago, it should be done. There is goling to be an election pretty soon. If we reader who peruses the following faithful stenographic report of the speeches on both sides on that occasion. An account of debate was printed in the INTELLIGENCER Tuesday, but the following is a report in detail of the speeches there made:

On entering the platform, General Goff was greeted by the wild cheers of at least five thousand people. There he found Judge Brannon and General Goff, it was decided that the General was to speak three-quarters of an hour, the Judge au hour and a half, and the General was to speak three-quarters of an hour, the Judge au hour and a half, and the General to close the discussion in three-quarters of an hour, the Judge au hour and a half, and the General to close the discussion in three-quarters of an hour. The arrangements were then announced by Robert Simpson, who introduced General Goff.

Mr. Simpson attempted to enter upon a eulogy of Gen. Goff's tariff record, saying that William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill in the House, to place many of the products of West Virginia on the free list.

He was interrupted at this point by Judge Braunon, commanding him to desist, After considerable confusion, Simpson said:

"I was going to make some references to Gen. Goff's record, but I won't do it. I won't

Goff spoke as follows:

GENERAL GOFF'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen and fellow clixens of the youngener of Lewis, if an profoundly grate into you for this magnificent demonstration. I thank you, gentlemen of Lewis, that you take this deep interest in the political interests of the day. I am here, men of Lewis, to meet you face to face, in the youngener of Lewis, to meet you face to face, in the youngener of Lewis, and talk to you on the great questions that are to be determined by the people when the to be determined by the people when the controversy, represents an opposite of the day. I say the for you."] Now, Judge Braunon, the distinguished gentleman who opposes me in this controversy, represents an opposite your county, while my home has been in an adjoining county below you.

Judge Brannon personally that I make this fight. He is an honored citizen of your county, while my home has been in an adjoining county below you.

Judge Brannon and I fought this fight two years ago. I told my friends then that I was going to beat him in that fight, and if it is in the county of Lewis, and a voice, if you can't do it." Circe, "Yes, you can." The first executive commingation this land—in this county of Lewis—II the great Democratic party succeeded in electing its President. Did I not? [Voice, "You did."] were to be lowered, and that in the face of the Democratic promises that had been made upon that question. What did I do? When the matter came before the Con-Now I want to ask you if the good times have come that my Democratic friend told you would come. [Voice, "No."] I want to ask you if the prosperous times have come that Judge Brannon told you would nome. [I Cleveland should be elected, [Cries of "No."] I want to talk with the laboring men of Lawis. I want to talk with the laboring men of Lawis. I want to talk with the matter came before the Congress of "No."] I want to talk with the men who told from early Yon know you did, Judge. [Laughter.] want late at night, in order that they Judge Brannon—"That's all right."] Now, gentlemen, you'll see he is going that and fair wages slocs this change laughter.] Then there is another matter.

> the tariff. And I told you the conse-quences of it. I told you the people of West Virginia should send men to Con-West Virginia should send men to Congress, who would vote against John G. Carlials for Spaaker. Not that he is not a clever gentleman, but that he represents an idea that was detrimental to your interests. If Judge Brannon should be elected to the Congress of the United States he will vote for Mr. Carlials for Speaker, and he will again appoint Mr. Morrison Chairman of this Committee, and he will again olse his bill through his committee again. When that bill comes before Congress again, if elected, Judge Brannon will vote for it. That bill strikes at your vital interests. That measure has had more to do with hard times than all others combined. When that measure was offered in the Congress of the United States, I was the sole one from West Virginia who cast a vote against it. [Long and loud cheering.] You may condemn me for it, if you have a content of the conten